A Generalization of the Łoś-Tarski Preservation Theorem

Abhisekh Sankaran

Joint work with Bharat Adsul and Supratik Chakraborty

IIT Bombay

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Introduction

- Preservation theorems have been one of the earliest areas of study in classical model theory.
- A preservation theorem characterizes (definable) classes of structures closed under a given model theoretic operation.
- Preservation under substructures, extensions, unions of chains, homomorphisms, etc.
- Most preservation theorems fail in the finite.
- Some preservation results recovered over special classes of finite structures, like those with bounded degree, bounded tree-width etc. (Dawar et al.)
- Homomorphism preservation theorem is true in the finite (Rossman).

Some assumptions and notations for the talk

• Assumptions:

- First Order (FO) logic.
- Relational vocabularies (i.e. only predicates).
- Arbitrary structures typically, unless stated otherwise explicitly.
- Notations:
 - $\Sigma_1 = \exists^*(\ldots), \Pi_1 = \forall^*(\ldots)$ $\Sigma_2 = \exists^*\forall^*(\ldots), \Pi_2 = \forall^*\exists^*(\ldots)$
 - M₁ ⊆ M₂ means M₁ is a substructure of M₂. For graphs, ⊆ means *induced subgraph*.
 - U_M = universe of M.

Definition 1 (Pres. under subst.)

A sentence ϕ is said to be **preserved under substructures**, denoted $\phi \in PS$, if $((M \models \phi) \land (N \subseteq M)) \rightarrow N \models \phi$.

- E.g.: Consider $\phi = \forall x \forall y E(x, y)$ which describes the class of all cliques.
- Any induced subgraph of a clique is also a clique. Then $\phi \in PS$.
- In general, every Π_1 sentence (i.e. \forall^* sentence) is in *PS*.

Theorem 1 (Łoś-Tarski, 1960s)

A FO sentence in PS is equivalent to a Π_1 sentence.

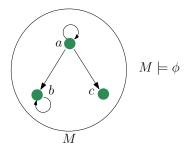
Definition 2 (Pres. under subst. modulo bounded cores)

A sentence ϕ is said to be **preserved under substructures** modulo a core of size k, denoted $\phi \in PSC(k)$, if for each model M of ϕ , there is a subset C of U_M , of size $\leq k$, s.t. $((N \subseteq M) \land (C \subseteq U_N)) \rightarrow N \models \phi$.

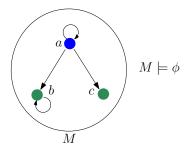
- The set C is called a core of M w.r.t. ϕ . If ϕ is clear from context, we will call C as a core of M.
- For every $\phi \in PS$, for each model M of ϕ , the empty subset is a core of M. Then $PS \subseteq PSC(0)$. Easy to see that $PSC(0) \subseteq PS$. Then PS = PSC(0).

• E.g.: Consider
$$\phi = \exists x \forall y E(x, y)$$
.

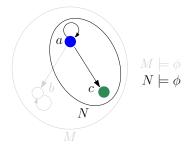
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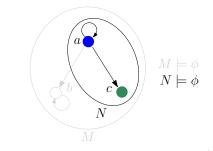
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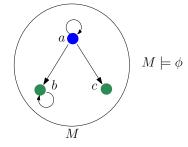
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• Any witness for x is a core. Thus $\phi \in PSC(1)$.

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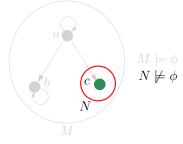
Examples (Contd.)



• Observe: $\phi \notin PS$.

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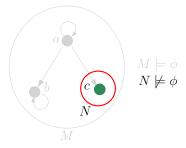
Examples (Contd.)



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Examples (Contd.)



- Observe: $\phi \notin PS$.
- Easy to see: $PSC(k) \subseteq PSC(l)$ for $k \leq l$. Then $PS \subsetneq PSC(k)$ for each $k \geq 1$.
- A Σ_2 sentence ϕ with $k \exists$ quantifiers is in PSC(k).
- Converse Question: For $\phi \in PSC(k)$, is there an equivalent Σ_2 sentence having $k \exists$ quantifiers?

Theorem 2

A FO sentence is in PSC(k) iff it is equivalent to a $\exists^k \forall^*$ sentence.

- The proof is by defining a notion dual to PSC(k), which we call as *preservation under* k-ary covered extensions, denoted PCE(k). This notion also generalizes the classical property of preservation under extensions.
- Using the notion of *saturated structures* from classical model theory, we show that $PCE(k) \equiv \forall^k \exists^*$.
- The proof is completed via a duality lemma: $\phi \in PSC(k)$ iff $\neg \phi \in PCE(k)$.

- The special case of k = 0 for Theorem 2 is exactly the Łoś-Tarski theorem for sentences.
- Theorem 2 holds in more general settings in which Łoś-Tarski theorem is already known to hold:
 - Arbitrary vocabularies (i.e. constants, predicates and functions)
 - Modulo FO theories
 - Formulae (define $\phi(\bar{x})$ to be in PSC(k) if the corresponding sentence with \bar{x} replaced with fresh constants is in PSC(k))
- However, we are yet to have a characterization for *theories* which are in *PSC(k)*. Answering this would yield a complete subsumption of the Łoś-Tarski theorem.

- There are characterizations in the literature for Σ₂ using unions of ascending chains, unions of descending chains, 1-sandwiches, etc. However *none* of these relate the *count* of the quantifiers to any model-theoretic properties.
- All of the above characterizing notions become trivial in the finite. However, the PSC(k) condition remains non-trivial in the finite – there are sentences outside of U_{k>0} PSC(k).
- The *PSC(k)* condition is combinatorial in nature unlike any of the above notions.

Over arbitrary structures:

• A syntactic characterization of theories in PSC(k).

Over finite structures:

- Investigating our result over the class of coloured finite trees and multiple coloured equivalence relations (our result is true over the class of coloured finite linear orders and the class of a single coloured equivalence relation).
- Investigating our result over path graphs, tree graphs. More generally graphs of bounded degree, bounded tree-width, bounded split-width, etc.

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